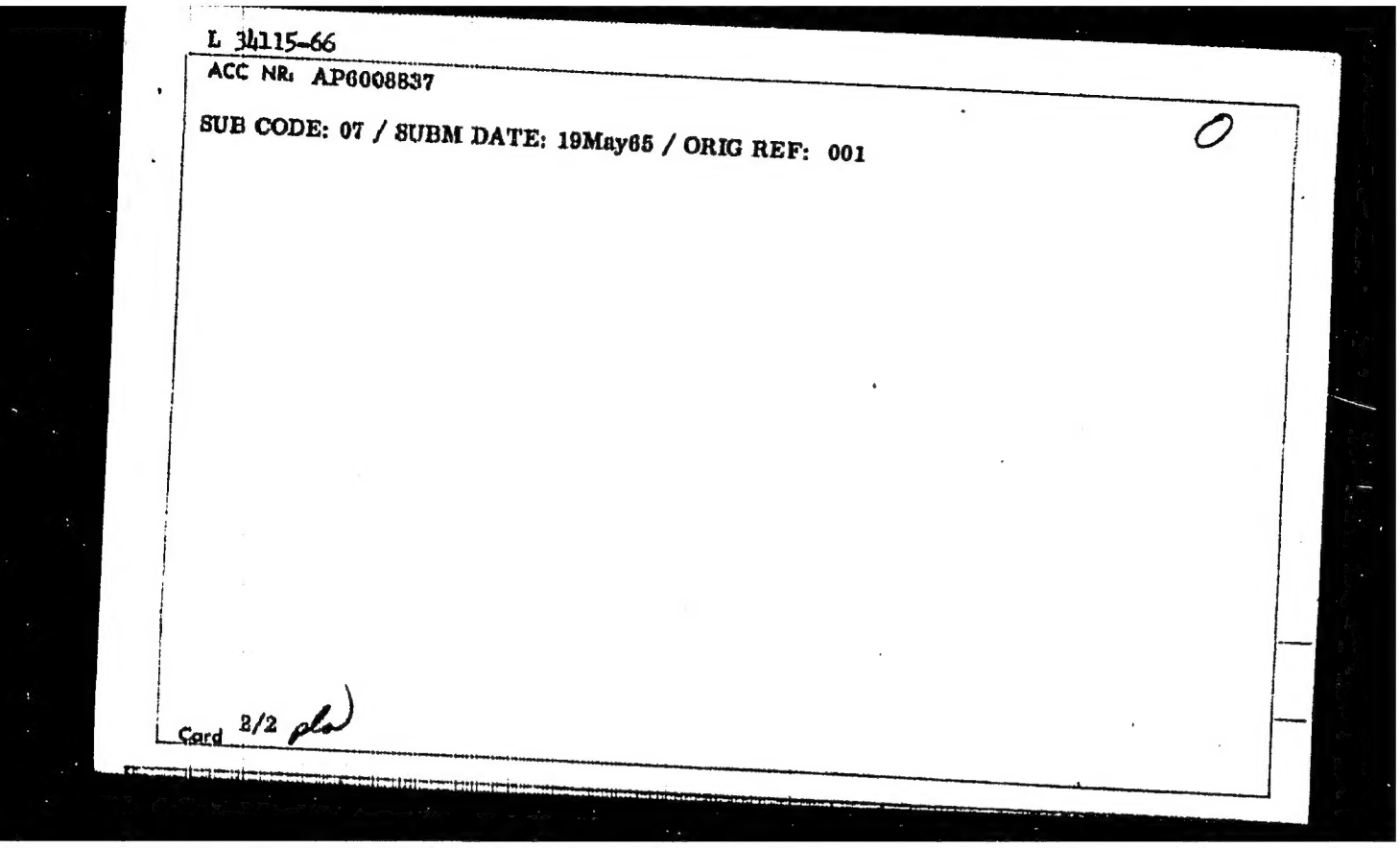

L 34115-66
ACC NR: AP6008837

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 19May65 / ORIG REF: 001

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Card 2/2 pla

45115

S/170/63/006/002/001/018
B102/B186

26.5400

AUTHORS: Golovin, V. S., Kol'chugin, B. A., Labuntsov, D. A.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of boiling heat transfer and of the critical thermal load for the boiling of mobile water

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 2, 1963, 3 - 7

TEXT: With a view to extending and supplementing the available published data a study was made of boiling heat transfer and critical load when boiling distilled water in horizontal silver tubes of 150 mm length and 4 - 5 mm diameter over a pressure range of 10 - 2000 n/cm^2. The temperature was measured by an especially constructed platinum resistance thermometer whose error of measurement did not exceed 0.04°K. The use of this device in conjunction with silver tubes made it possible to measure the heat transfer coefficient $\alpha = q/(T_1 - \delta T_w - T_s)$ with an error of not more than 14%. δT_w is the temperature decrease at the wall, T_1 the temperature inside the tube, T_s the saturation temperature of the water and q the specific thermal load; q lay between $1 \cdot 10^5$ and $2 \cdot 10^6$ w/cm^2. The $\alpha(q)$

Card 1/2

curves obtained were reliable and reproducible only as long as the tube surface could be considered pure. On account of the lowered solubility limit of oxygen the silver surface rapidly became covered with an oxide film at large values of q and high pressures, causing the measured values to diverge by as much as 300%. This effect could be prevented by adding 5 - 7 g/m^3 of hydrazine on account of the reaction $N_2H_4+O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O+N_2$. The boiling crisis was determined from the burnout of the tube; $q_{cr}(p)$ increases to about 10^3 n/cm^2 and then falls steeply. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo g.Moskva (Power Engineering Institute imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1962

ACCESSION NR: AP4042471 S/0294/64/002/003/0446/0453

AUTHORS: Labuntsov, D. A.; Kol'chugin, B. A.; Golovin, V. S.; Zakharova, E. A. Vladimirova, L. N.

TITLE: The study of bubble growth during boiling of saturated water under wide pressure range by means of high speed motion pictures

SOURCE: Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 2, no. 3, 1964, 446-453

TOPIC TAGS: vapor bubble, boiling water, motion picture, wetting angle, water saturation pressure, motion picture camera SKS IM

ABSTRACT: The growth of vapor bubbles from boiling water in a pressure range 1 to 100 bars and 40 to 150 kvolt/m^2 heat supply was studied by high-speed motion pictures. The light source was a SVDSh-1000 mercury lamp and the SKS-IM camera was a 1000-to-4000 frame/second instrument. Analysis of bubble growth rate shows a functional dependence between bubble radius R and time τ: $R/\sqrt{a\tau} = \sqrt{2\beta N}$,

where β - numerical coefficient $\beta = 2\left(\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\ln\frac{\Delta}{y_A}[(1+\cos\theta)^3(2-\cos\theta)]^{-1}$,

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042471

and $N = c_p \Delta T / r \rho''$ (nondimensional parameter). The experiments were performed in two steps; first, from 1-30 bars, and second, 1-100 bars. Under given conditions of pressure and heat-flow rate, the average growth rate for the bubble followed the rule $R \sim \tau^{\frac{1}{2}}$, decreasing sharply by increasing the pressure. In general, the results showed excellent agreement with the theoretical prediction above, with a mean value for $\beta = 6$. The wetting contact angle ϕ was also investigated experimentally as a function of the water saturation pressure. The results show a minimum value for $\phi = 30^{\circ}$ under a saturation pressure of 15 bars. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut im. G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo (Institute of Heat Power)

SUBMITTED: 01Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME,TD NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 017

Card 2/2

GOLOVIN, V.S.; KOL'CHUGIN, B.A.; LABUNTSOV, D.A.

Heat transfer in the boiling of ethyl alcohol and benzene on the surfaces of various materials. Inzh. fiz. zhur. 7 no.6: 35-39 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Energeticheskiy institut imeni G.M. Krzhizhanovskogo, Moskva.

KAZAKOV, I.V., inzh.; BUYANOV, Yu.P., inzh.; ROMANOV, A.A., inzh.; TSAREGRADSKIY, A.V., inzh.; YAKUSHEV, A.P., inzh.; ZHUKOV, K.V., kand. arkh.; GOLOVIN, V.V., inzh.; LOS', A.A., inzh.; CHERKINSKAYA, R.L., red. izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Catalog of asbestos-cement products and elements for residential buildings] Katalog asbestotsementnykh izdelii i konstruktsii dlia zhilykh domov. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 34 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut industrial'nykh zhilykh i massovykh kul'turno-bytovykh zdaniy. 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut industrial'nykh zhilykh i massovykh kul'turno-bytovykh zdaniy (for Kazakov, Buyanov, Romanov, TSaregradskiy, Yakushev, Zhukov). 3. Gosudarstvennyy trest po proyektirovaniyu zhilykh i obshchestvennykh zdaniy, ikh oborudovaniya i blagoustroystva naselennykh mest (for Golovin, Los').

(Asbestos cement)
(Apartment houses—Design and construction)

GOLOVIN, V.V.

Mountain-valley winds in the Fergana Valley. Izv.Otd.est.nauk AN Tadzh.SSR no.15:61-69 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Kafedra melioratsii Tadzhikskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.
(Fergana--Winds)

GOLOVIN, V.V

YARMOLINSKIY, Ye. A.; GOLOVIN, V.V.

Depth of the layer of constant annual ground temperature in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR no.19:17-20 '56. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra melioratsii Tadzhikskogo gosudarstvennogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta. Predstavlena Institutom pochvovedeniya, melioratsii i irrigatsii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Uzbekistan--Earth temperature) (Tajikistan--Earth temperature)

GOLOVIN, V.V.; YAROSLIVSKIY, Ye.A.

Temperature conditions of Tajikistan rivers. Inv. Otd. est. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR no.19:57-66 '57. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kafedra meliorateii Tadzhikskogo sel'khozinstituta.
(Tajikistan--Rivers--Temperature)

GOLOVIN, V.V.

"Tajikistan" by Viktor Baiderin. Reviewed by V.V.Golovin. Geog. v shkole 20 no.1:77 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:3)
(Tajikistan--Description ant travel)

GOLOVIN, V.V.

Determining the variation factor of the yearly discharge of the Pamir rivers. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR no.2:13-17 '57. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Kafedra melioratsii Tadzhikskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta. Predstavleno Tadzhikskim sel'skokhozyaystvennym institutom.
(Pamirs--Rivers)

GOLOVIN, V.V.

Chart of average annual turbidity of rivers in Tajikistan. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 1 no.3:35-40 '58 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kafedra melioratsii Tadzhikskogo sel'khozinstituta. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR P. A. Pankratovym.
(Tajikistan--Rivers) (Turbidity)

GOLOVIN, V.V.

Abridged formula for calculating the variation coefficient of average yearly discharges of Tajikistan rivers. Dokl.AN Tadzh. SSR 1 no.4:19-21 '58. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra melioratsii Tadzhikskogo sel'khozinstituta. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR V.A.Starikovym.
(Tajikistan--Runoff)

GOLOVIN, V.V.

Mechanical composition of the alluvium of the Tajik S.S.R. rivers. Trudy AN Tadzh.SSR 99:35-45 '58. (MIRA 13:4)
(Tajikistan--Alluvium)

GOLOVIN, V.V.

Supply and runoff features of Pamir rivers. Uch. zap. Stal. gos. ped. inst. 21:65-70 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Pamir --Rivers)

GOLOVIN, V.V.

Characteristics of soil temperature in Amur Province. Pochvovedenie no.2:105-109 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Blagoveshchenskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Amur Province—Soil temperature)

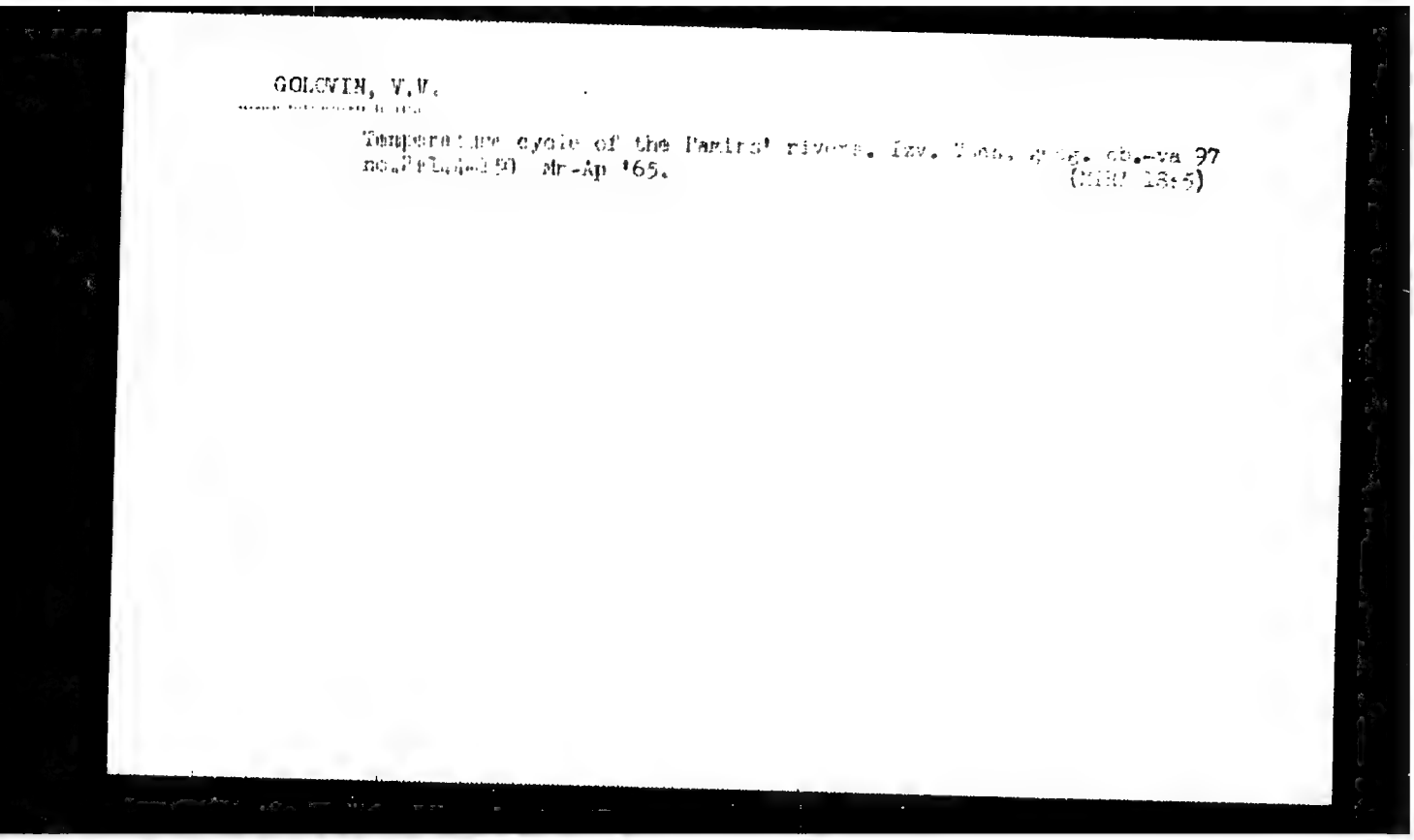
GOLOVIN, V.V.

Effective summer temperatures on the territory of Amur Province.
Sib. geog. sbor. no.2:56-59 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

GOLOVIN, V.V.

Mountain-valley winds of Fergana. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser 5:Geog. 18 no.6:57-62 N-D '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kafedra fiziki Blagoveshchenskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.



GOLOVIN, V.V.

Temperature cycle of the Pamirs' rivers. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 97 no.2 [illegible] Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

L 31419-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6019605 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/002/0194/0197

AUTHOR: Berlovich, E.Ye.; Golovin, V.V.; Polyakov, A.G.; Khodzhayev, M.; Khaydarov, T.

ORG: none

TITLE: Lifetime of the first excited state of Sm-149 /Report, Fifteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and Nuclear Structure, held at Minsk, 25 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1965/

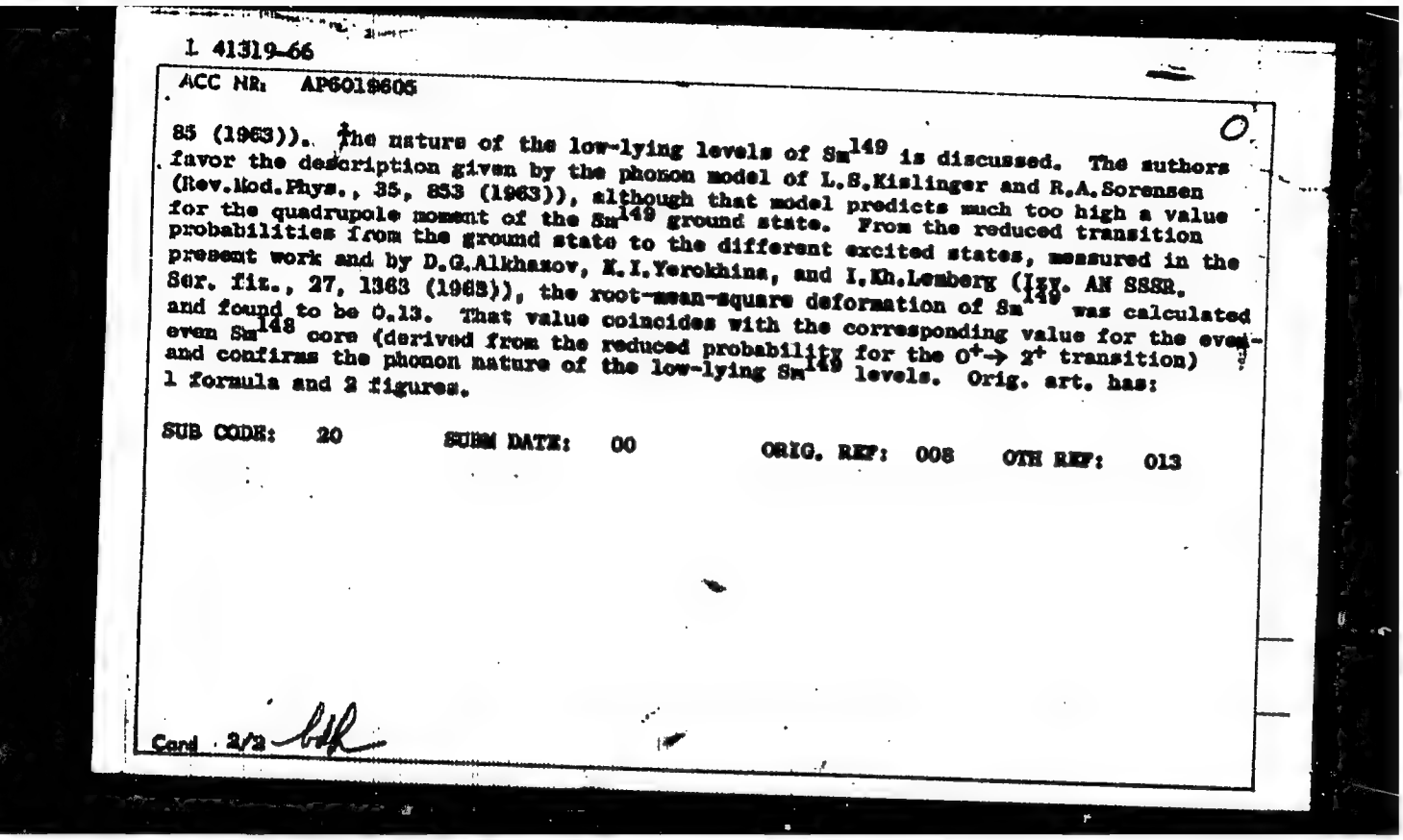
60
B

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 2, 1966, 194-197

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear spectroscopy, nuclear structure, excited state, half life, gamma ray, conversion electron, phonon, samarium

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured the lifetime of the 22.5 keV first excited state of Sm^{149}. The source was obtained by bombarding terbium with 680 MeV protons for 5 hours and separating the europium fraction 5 months later. Eu^{149} decays by electron capture to Sm^{149}. Delayed coincidences were recorded between the gamma rays from the 328 keV transition to the 22.5 keV level and conversion electrons from the decay of that level. The gamma rays were detected with an NaI crystal scintillator, and the conversion electrons, with a thin (0.5 mm) plate of anthracene. The halflife of the 22.5 keV level was found to be $(6.9 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-9}$ sec, in agreement with the finding of O.C.Kistner, A.C.Li, and S.Monaro (Phys. Rev., 132, 1733 (1963)) and in disagreement with that of R.Leonard, S.Iha, and G.Lang (Bull.Amer.Phys.Soc.,Ser.II, 8, No.1,

Card 1/2



L 41319-66

ACC NR: AP6019605

85 (1963)). The nature of the low-lying levels of Sm^{149} is discussed. The authors favor the description given by the phonon model of L.S.Kisliger and R.A.Sorensen (Rev.Mod.Phys., 35, 853 (1963)), although that model predicts much too high a value for the quadrupole moment of the Sm^{149} ground state. From the reduced transition probabilities from the ground state to the different excited states, measured in the present work and by D.G.Alkhazov, K.I.Yerokhina, and I.Kh.Lemberg (Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz., 27, 1363 (1963)), the root-mean-square deformation of Sm^{149} was calculated and found to be 0.13. That value coincides with the corresponding value for the even-even Sm^{148} core (derived from the reduced probability for the $0^+ \rightarrow 2^+$ transition) and confirms the phonon nature of the low-lying Sm^{149} levels. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 00 ORIG. REF: 008 OTH REF: 013

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6021477 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0103/0104

INVENTOR: Autsgraf, F. Zh.; Vertushkin, B. A.; Golovin, V. V.; Kon'kov, Yu. A.; Fedoseyev, R. Yu.

ORG: None

TITLE: A pneumatic relay. Class 42, No. 182416

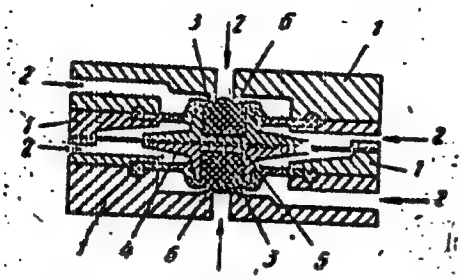
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 103-104

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic device, nonelectric signal equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a pneumatic relay which contains a housing made in the form of disc plates with channels, a diaphragm unit which forms a number of chambers, and nozzles mounted in the flow chambers. Short circuiting conditions are prevented by making the face plates on the rigid center of the diaphragm unit from an elastic material, e. g. rubber, and putting a greater distance between the planes of these face plates than between the edges of the nozzles.

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142-525

ACC NR: AP6021477



1—disc plates; 2—channels; 3—face plates; 4—rigid center; 5—diaphragm unit; 6—nozzles

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 01Mar65

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7004759 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/001/0084/0085

INVENTOR: Agadzhanyan, S.G.; Golovin, V.V.; Golovina, L.I.; Malyarov, G.F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Pneumatic trigger with separate inputs. Class 42, No. 190057

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1967, 84-85

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic control, trigger cirucit

ABSTRACT:

An Author Certificate has been issued for a pneumatic trigger with separate inputs (see Fig. 1). To reduce dimensions and to increase speed of response, a spring-tensioned diaphragm with a rigidly fastened flapper forms

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142.07-525:621.374.

ACC NR: AP7004769

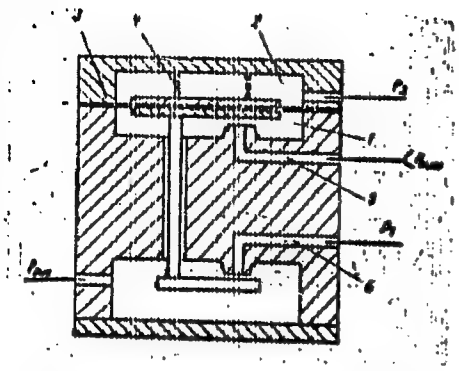


Fig. 1. Pneumatic trigger

1, 2 - Chambers; 3 - diaphragm; 4 - spring; 5, 6 - nozzles.

two chambers. Two nozzles (feed pressure nozzle and memory pressure nozzle) and a vent which triggers output are located in one chamber, and the other is connected to the pressure control. Orig. art has: 1 figure [WP]

SUB CODE: 13,09/SUBM DATE: 02Nov65/ ATD PRESS: 5115

Card 2/2

GOLOVIN, Ye. (Leningrad); RUMYANTSEV, V.; PERELYGIN, D (Yaroslavl'); POPOV, M. (Astrakhan'); CHIKOV, I. (Moskva); KOROLEV, N., master sporta (Moskva)

We need a good stabilized program for a composite aquatic event. Voen. znan. 35 no.7:30-31 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Aquatic sports)

AUTHOR: Golovin, Ye.A.

SOV/5-58-4-25/43

TITLE: The Paleogene Period in the Chirchik Valley (Paleogen Chirchikskoy doliny)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 4, pp 151-152 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a summary of a report given by the author at a conference of the Moscow Society of Naturalists on 6 May 1958. Studies made by the author in the Chirchik valley on the Paleogene period led to the distinguishing of the following deposits of the Paleogene period: 1)the Bukhara deposits, 2) the Suzak deposits, 3)the Alayskiye deposits, 4) the Turkestan deposits, and 5) the Upper Fergana deposits. The author gives a detailed explanation of these various layers mentioning the names of O.S. Vyalov and A.I. Osipova, R.F. Gekker and T.N. Bel'skaya as having worked in this field.

1. Geology 2. Paleoecology

Card 1/1

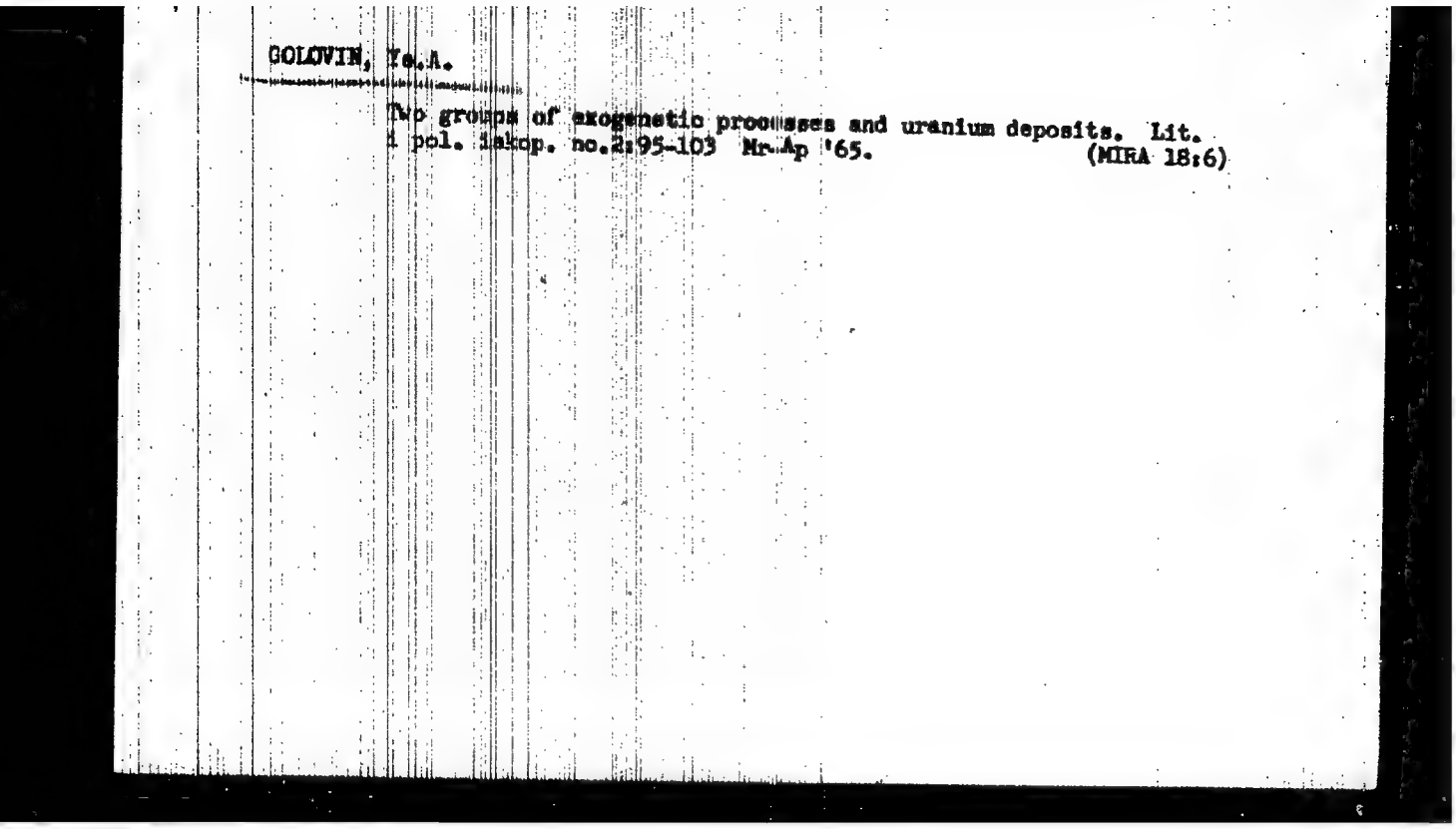
GOLOVIN, Ye.A.; SHMARIOVICH, Ye.M.

Stratigraphy of Paleogene sediments in the northwestern slope of the Chatkal Range. Uzb.geol.zhur. no.3:36-42 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Chatkal Range--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GOLOVIN, Ya.A.

Paleogene paleogeography of the Chirchik-Angren region. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 34 no.6:39-58 N-D '59. (MIRA 14:3)
(Chirchik-Angren region--Paleogeography)



GOLOVIN, Ye.A.

Two groups of exogenetic processes and uranium deposits. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.2:95-103 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

MALAKHOV, V.V.; VASIL'YEVA, I.G.; SAVICHEV, Ye.I.; GOLOVIN, Ye.I.; GLOTKO, Ye.D.

Determination of the forms in which selenium compounds exist in the dusts and sublimates of lead production. Zav.lab. 26 no.9: 1060-1064 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Leninogorskiy polimetallicheskiy kombinat.
(Selenium--Analysis) (Lead)

GLOTKO, Ye.D.; GOLOVIN, Ye.I.; MALAKHOV, V.V.; SAVICHEV, Ye.I.

Photocolorimetry of iodine in Lead Industry dusts and their products. Trudy Alt.GMMII AN Kazakh.SSR 11:162-163 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Colorimetry) (Iodine--Analysis)

S/137/62/000/007/013/072
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Glotko, Ye. D., Golovin, Ye. I., Malakhov, V. V., Savichev, Ye. I.

TITLE: Processing the burnt stupp of a mercury installation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1962, 32, abstract 7G217 ("Tr. Altaysk. gornometallurg. n.-i. in-ta", no. 11, 1961, 164 - 167)

TEXT: The process of lixiviating the stupp by means of NaOH solutions was studied. The best results were achieved when the stupp, on heating to 90 - 96°C and stirring, was lixiviated during 3 hours by means of 5% NaOH solution at a ratio solid phase : liquid phase = 1 : 7. Thereby solutions were obtained containing 6 g/l I_2 and 8 g/l Se. The following optimum conditions of precipitating I_2 and Se from alkali solutions were established: neutralization and acidification of solution with H_2SO_4 to 60 g/l, addition of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in a fourfold excess in relation to the I_2 content in the acid solution, filtering off the precipitated I_2 and Se. The precipitation is carried out at 15 - 20°C on stirring. The extraction of I_2 from the solution into concentrate makes up 90 - 97%. The concentrate contains up to 40% I_2, 5 - 40% Se and 1 - 15% $PbSO_4$. The precipitation of Se by

Card 1/2

Processing the burnt stupp of a mercury installation S/137/62/000/007/013/072
A052/A101

means of Zn powder is carried out at 50 - 60°C during 12 hours. The cement product contains up to 85% Se. The extraction of Se at cementation is > 90%. Tl remaining in the cake after alkali lixiviation of the stupp is extracted by processing the cake with H_2SO_4. The extraction of Tl into the solution is ~85%.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/136/62/000/001/002/005
E021/E435

AUTHORS: Savichev, Ye.I., Malakhov, V.V., Golovin, Ye.I.

TITLE: Extraction of thallium, selenium and iodine from the roasted stupp of mercury apparatus

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, no.1, 1962, 72-74

TEXT: The roasted stupp from mercury distillation contains 2 to 2.5% thallium, 5 to 8% selenium and 2 to 4.5% iodine. Work on their extraction has been carried out using a sulphuric acid leaching process in the presence of an oxidizing agent - pyrolusite. The amount of acid necessary is calculated from laboratory tests on the stupp. The operation results in extraction of 97.4% of the thallium and 95.4% selenium into the solution and 96.3% of the iodine distils off with water vapour and is collected. The separation of selenium and thallium is carried out by the following method. The sulphuric acid solution (containing 1.47 g/l Tl, 4.5 g/l Se and 0.18 g/l I) is neutralized with sodium hydroxide to a pH of 7, and then excess NaOH is added to give complete precipitation of thallium hydroxide. 97.2% Extraction of thallium can be obtained with 33.6 g/l NaOH. The thallium hydroxide is treated with sulphuric acid and sodium

Card 1/2

Extraction of thallium, ...

S/136/62/000/001/002/005
E021/E435

sulphite. The selenium is filtered off and the thallium is precipitated as thallium bichromate which is again dissolved in a mixture of sodium sulphite and sulphuric acid. The thallium is extracted by a cementation process on zinc plates. The solution filtered from the thallium hydroxide is neutralized, made acid with sulphuric acid and selenium is precipitated at 60 to 70°C with sulphur dioxide. The selenium is washed with hydrochloric acid (40% by volume), then with water, and dried at 105°C. The purity is 99.15%. There are 1 figure, 4 tables and 4 Soviet bloc references.

Card 2/2

SAVICHEV, Ye.I.; VASIL'YEVA, I.G.; GOLOVIN, Ye.I.

Determination of microgram amounts of iodine. Zav.lab. 29 no.12:1433-1434 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Sredneaziatskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tsvetnykh metallov.

15-57-4-4636

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 93 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Golovin, Ye. M.

TITLE: Phases of Mineralization in a Region in the Chatkal'-skiy Range (Fazy mineralizatsii odnogo iz rayonov Chatkal'skogo khrebta)

PERIODICAL: Zap. Uzbekist. otd. Vses. mineralog. o-va, 1955, Nr 8, pp 251-254.

ABSTRACT: The described mineralized area is composed of sedimentary-volcanic rocks of Visean and Namurian age and cut by large numbers of small intrusions. Five groups of different compositions are distinguished in the intrusive series, from ultra-acidic rocks to rocks of the gabbroic series inclusive (the chemical analyses of 20 rocks are given in the paper). Almost all the small intrusions have formed against the background in the batholithic intrusion of the Kuyudinskiy (pre-Permian) granodioritic massiv (mass). There are three

Card 1/2

Phases of Mineralization in a Region in the Chatkal'skiy (Cont.) 15-57-4-4636

principal tectonic trends in the structure of the area, and definite intrusive groups and mineral associations are associated with these. Four phases of mineralization are noted: 1) sphalerite-galena, associated with a plagioclase porphyrite complex; 2) granodiorite (Kuyudinskiy) skarn (barren); 3) gabbro porphyrite and magnetite in skarns; and 4) gabbro-quartz diorite sphalerite-galena in skarns. The plagioclase-porphyrite sphalerite-galena formation is characterized by a zonal development, silicification and later carbonate formation in the rocks, and by metamorphism of the entire area. The galena contains admixtures of Mo, Sr, As, and only traces of Bi. The sphalerite is brown and contains impurities of Mo. In the gabbro-quartz diorite sphalerite-galena formation, the zonal arrangement is absent and there are no indications of regional metamorphism. The mineralization was accompanied by carbonate formation. The galena and sphalerite (greenish yellow) contain impurities of Bi.

Card 2/2

A. V. Sh.

KHAMRABAYEV, I.Kh., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; RADZHABOV, F.Sh.; GOR'KOVOY, O.P.; SALOV, P.I.; KOZYREV, V.V.; PETROV, V.M.; USMANOV, F.A.; ISAMUKHAMEDOV, I.M., doktor geol.-min. nauk; KUSTARNIKOVA, A.A.; BORISOV, O.M.; RAKHMATULLAYEV, Kh.R.; MUSAYEV, A.M.; SVIRIDENKO, A.F.; SULTAN-UIZ-DAG; GOLOVIN, Ya.N., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; VIS'NEVSKIY, Ya.S., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; NURATDINOVA, M.R., red.; ASTAKHOV, A.N., red.

[Petrography of Uzbekistan] Petrografiia Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Izd-vo "Nauka" UzSSR. Book 1. 1964. 445 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut geologii i geofiziki.

GOLOVIN, Ye.M.; TURUYEVA, L.A.

Geochronology of the Hercynian igneous activity of the Almalyk ore zone. Zap.Ur.otd.Vses.min.ob-va no.15:77-87 '62.

(MIRA 17:10)

GOLOVIN, Ye.S.

TSYPKIN, B.V., inzhener; AL'SHITS, I.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TOMASHOV, A.D., inzhener; KEVIN, I.A., inzhener, retsenzent; GOLOVIN, Ye.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor.

[Bearing units for rolling machinery] Podshipnikovye uzly prokatnogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 290 p. (MLRA 7:7)
(Rolling-mill machinery) (Bearings (Machinery))

GOLOVIN, Ye. T.

Golovin, Ye. T. —"Investigation in the Field of Amino Derivatives of a H eterocyclic Series." Cand Chem Sci, Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology, Moscow 1953. (REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL--KHIMIYA, No 1, Jan 54)

Source: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

NAZAROV, I.N.; [redacted]

Heterocyclic compounds. Part 36. Mannich reaction withheterocyclic ketones (γ-piperidones, tetrahydro-γ-pyrones, and tetrahydro-γ-thiopyrones). Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.2:483-491 F '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR i Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii.
(Mannich reaction) (Ketones)

NAZAROV, I.N.; ORLOVIN, Ye.T.

Heterocyclic compounds. Part 37. Synthesis of heterocyclic amino alcohols and of their esters. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.3:832-838 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR i Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova.
(Alcohols)

Golovin, E. T.

USSR/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19194.

Author : Nazarov I. N., Golovin E. T.
Inst :
Title : Heterocyclic Compounds. 38. Synthetic Spasmolytics. Preparation of 4-aminopiperidines by Means of Reductive Amination of 4- piperidones.

Orig Pub: Zh. obshch. khimiyi, 1956, 26 No 5, 1496-1507.

Abstract: The reaction of reducing amination of 1-methyl-(I) 1-ethyl-(II), 1-propyl-(III), 1-n-butyl-(IV), 1-cyclohexyl-(V) and 1-phenyl-(VI)-2,5-dimethyl-4-pyperiodones in the presence of Ni skeleton, is studied. It is determined, that the reaction proceeds easily only with NH_3 and CH_3-NH_2, with yields 60-80%, whereby the corresponding 2,5-dimethyl-4-aminopyperidines (VII) and 2,5-dimethyl-4-methylaminopyperidines (VIII) are obtained. As by products

Card : 1/6

USSR/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19194.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19194

Abstract: peridole (XVI). Enumerated are the initial pyperidone, temperature of reaction in C, the duration of heating in hours, the starting pressure of H_2 in atmospheres, VII (or VIII), yield in %, b.p. in °C/mm, $n^{20}D$, d_4^{20}, m.p. of dichlorohydrate in °C: I, 60-75, 2, 80, VII (R=CH_3), 77; 51-52/5, 1.4678; 08938; 226 (decomp., from 50% alcohol), 321 (decomp., from alcohol and CH_3OH); II, 65-75, 1.122, VII (R=C_2H_5), 61, 48-49/2.5, 1.4587; 0.8886, 215 (dec.; from aqueous alc.), -; III, 60-66, 3, 143, VII (R=C_3H_7), 80, 65-66/3, 1.4672, 0.8904, 218 (dec. from aqueous alc.), 150 (dec. from alcohol and acetone); IV, 70-75, 4, 145, VII (R=n-C_4H_9), 63,76-77/2, 1.4680, 0.8828, 238 (dec.; from aqueous alc.), 277 (dec. from alcohol and acetone); V, 140, 2, 100, VII (R= C_6H_{11}) 73, 117-122/2, 5, 1.5015; 0.9565; 226 (dec. from alc. and acetone), -;

USSR Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. E-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515820006-4

b.p. 137-139°/4mm, $n^{22}D$ 1.4910, trichlorohydrate m.p. 296° (dec. from alc. and CH_3OH), and 9.4 g. I.A mixture of 28.2 g. I, 33 cc 30% solution CH_3NH_2, VIII (R=CH_3) is obtained, yield 39%, XI, yield 26%, b.p. 82-84°/4 mm, $n^{22}D$ 1.4746, and X, yield 23%, b.p. 137-140°/3 mm, $n^{20}D$ 1.4913; trichlorhydrate, m.p. 308° (dec.; from alc. and CH_3OH). As by-products were separated: at the reaction of I with NH_3--XI, yield 8%; at the reaction of II with NH_3--XII, yield 20%, b.p. 69.5-70/1.5 mm, $n^{20}D$ 1.4763, d_4^{20} 0.9525; at the reaction of I with CH_3NH_2 --XI, yield 21%, IX, yield 17%; at the reaction of VI with NH_3 and CH_3NH_2---aniline. A mixture of 7 g. XIII, 8 cc 25% solution NH_3, 7cc CH_3OH, and 1 g. Ni-catalizer are hydrogenated at 102 at (150°) 1.5 hours. Obtained were XIV, yield 40%, b.p. 50-51°/1.5 mm n20D 1.4772, n_4^{20} 0.8984; dipicrate, m.p. 220-221° (dec.; from aqueous alc.) and XVI,

USSR/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957,19194

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515820006-4"

64462
S/112/59/000/014/014/085
A052/A001

26.2121

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1959, No. 14, p. 32, # 28753

AUTHORS: Semichev, V. G., Chernyak, Kh. T., Golovin, Yu. D., Shabashov, S.Z., Kruglov, G. P.

TITLE: Gas-Turbine Unit GT-700-4 With Centrifugal Supercharger 280-11-2

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nevsk. mashinostroit. z-da, 1957 (1958), No. 1, pp. 69-91

TEXT: The main features of centrifugal superchargers with a gas-turbine drive for pumping stations of the main gas pipelines are: a variable number of revolutions permitting the maintenance of a high efficiency at considerable deviations of the load from the rated level; the utilization of gaseous fuel; starting by means of the turbine compressed-gas driven engine. The gas turbine of 4.8 atm and 700°C has 2 cylinders and a composite rotor. The disks of the initial stages are air-cooled (up to 1.5% air). The central (flow) part of the turbine consists of 6 stages, the first three having a low degree of reaction and the last with a 50% reaction. According to the experimental data the

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S/112/59/000/014/014/085
A052/A001

Gas-Turbine Unit GT-700-4 With Centrifugal Supercharger 280-11-2

efficiency of the turbine must be not lower than 87%. A 17-step compressor is assembled of profiles with a 100% reaction and with a relatively low coefficient of discharge. The combustion chamber has been designed on the basis of investigations carried out on models in the Kiyev Polytechnic Institute. Its thermal intensity is $6.5 \cdot 10^6$ kcal/m^3 hour. A high degree of heat regeneration (75%) is secured by a small-size plate air heater. A hydrodynamic control system maintains a constant pressure of the delivered gas. Control, protection and inspection systems permit the remote start and stop of the installation by means of a program time relay.

V. S. P.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

GOLOVIN, Yu.D.

Sandy soil binding. Put' i put.khoz. 4 no.10:38-39 O '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Nachal'nik distantsii zashchitnykh lesonasazhdeniy.
(Soil binding)

GOLOVIN, Yuliy Mikhaylovich; VASIL'YEVA, G.N., red.izd-va; PAVLOVSKIY, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Afghanistan; economy and foreign trade] Afganistan; ekonomika i vneshniaia torgovlia. Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat, 1962. 166 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Afghanistan--Economic conditions) (Afghanistan--Commerce)

BOGATYRENVA, A.V.; DOLOVINA, A.A.

Exudative-arthropathic psoriasis associated with visceral, endocrine, and neural disorders. Vest.derm.i ven. 34 no.9:18-21 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh venericheskikh bolezney Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. A.K. Yakubson).
(PSORIASIS)

BERGADZE, I.L., prof.; GOLOVINA, A.A., assistent; LUSHIN, V.I., ordinator

Swensen-Grekov-Hiatt operation in Hirshsprung's disease. Vest.khir. 85 no.11:46-52 N '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.L. Bergadze) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(COLON--SURGERY)

86107

S/112/59/000/012/023/097
A052/A001

11.7200

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1959, No. 12, p. 23, # 24079

AUTHORS: Khitrin, L.N., Golovina, Ye.S., Sorokina, A.V.

TITLE: The Effect of Preheating the Benzine-Air Mixture on Flame Propagation Speed

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. protsessov goreniya, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1958, pp. 77-80

TEXT: A study of the effect of preheating the benzine-air mixture on the flame propagation speed has been carried out with three burners of different diameter with a different mode of ignition. One burner has been used for laminar conditions and two others for turbulent conditions. The temperature of preheated mixture has varied from 17° to 227°C. Both for laminar and turbulent conditions the flame propagation speed increases with the temperature of preheating, and the increase is more intensive in the region of poorer mixtures. Experimental data

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86107

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A052/A001

The Effect of Preheating the Benzine-Air Mixture on Flame Propagation Speed

are plotted on a diagram with the difference between absolute flame speed at a given temperature and at 0°C plotted along the Y-axis, which enables one to obtain an analytical relation between the speed of flame and the preheating temperature of the mixture. It is pointed out that the effect of initial preheating on the flame propagation speed is the same for turbulent and laminar conditions.

A.D.A.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

GOLOVIN Yu.K.

LUCHANSKIY, Iosif Aleksandrovich; YANOVSKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; GOLOVIN, Yu.K., redaktor; MELNYKH, A.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; LAVRENOVA, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Design and calculation of mechanisms of screw propellers with adjustable pitch] Konstruktsiia i raschet mekhanizmov grebnykh vintov reguliruemogo shaga. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1956. 95 p. (MLRA 10:3)

(Propellers)

SPANDAR'YAN, V.B., red.; KUTSENKOV, A.A.; YERSHOV, Yu.A.; PIROZHKOVA, A.G.; ZINOV'YEV, N.V.; GOLOVIN, Yu.M.; BELOSHAPKIN, D.K.; KOROVINA, A.N.; NOISKIYEV, P.P.; GASHEV, B.M.; YEZHOV, L.S.; MAKEYEOK, A.I.; ROGOV, V.V.; GORYUNOV, V.P., red.; IMOKHOTSKIY, N.N., red.; SHLENSKAYA, V.A., red. izd-va; BORISOVA, L.M., red. izd-va; VOLKOVA, Ye.D., tekhn. red.

[Foreign commerce of the U.S.S.R. with countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America] Vneshniaia torgovlia SSSR so stranami Azii, Afriki i Latinskoi Ameriki. Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat, 1958. 194 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon"yunkturnyy institut. (Russia--Commerce)

KAPELINSKIY, Yu.N.; POLYANIN, D.V.; ZOTOV, G.M.; IVANOV, I.D.; SERGEYEV, Yu.A.; MERZHINSKIY, Ye.A.; KOSTYUKHIN, D.I.; DUDUKIN, A.N.; IVANOV, A.S.; FINOGENOV, V.P.; ZAKHMATOV, M.I.; SOLOMKIN, R.G.; DUSHEN'KIN, V.N.; BOGDANOV, O.S.; SEROVA, L.V.; GONCHAROV, A.N.; LYUBSKIY, M.S.; PUCHIK, Ye.P. [deceased]; KAMENSKIY, N.N.; SABEL'NIKOV, L.V.; GERCHIKOVA, I.N.; FEDOROV, B.A.; KARAVAYEV, A.P.; KARPOV, L.N.; VARTUMYAN, E.L.; SHIPOV, Yu.P.; ROGOV, V.V.; BOGDANOV, I.I.; VLADIMIRSKIY, L.A.; LEBEDEV, B.I.; ANAN'YEV, P.G.; TRINICH, F.A.; GOLOVIN, Yu.M.; MATYUKHIN, I.S.; SEYFUL'MULYUKOV, A.M.; SHIL'DKRUT, V.A.; ALEKSEYEV, A.F.; BORISENKO, A.P.; CHURAKOV, V.P.; SHASTITKO, V.M.; GERUS, V.G.; ORLOV, N.V., red.; KAPELINSKIY, Yu.N., red.; GORYUNOV, V.P., red. V redaktirovanii prinimali uchastiye: BELOSHAPKIN, D.K., red.; GEORGIYEV, Ye.S., red.; KOSAREV, Ye.A., red.; PANKIN, M.S., red.; PICHUGIN, B.M., red.; SHKARENKOV, Yu.S., red.; MAKAROV, V., red.; BORISOVA, K., red.; CHEPELEVA, O., tekhn.red.

[The economy of capitalistic countries in 1958] Ekonomika kapitalisticheskikh stran v 1958 godu. Pod red. N.V.Orlova, IU.N.Kapelinskogo, V.P.Goriunova. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1959. 609 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon"yunkturnyy institut. (Economic conditions)

GOLOVIN, Yu. M.

Afghanistan's economic relations with the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries. Vnesh.torg. 29 no.8:35-39 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)
(Afghanistan--Foreign economic relations)

YUSIPOV, A.A., inzh.; GOLOVIN, Yu.M., inzh.

Use of industrial television in coal preparation plants.
Obog.i brik.ugl. no.15:22-35 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Coal preparation plants)
(Industrial television)

Golovin, Yuliy Mikhaylovich

Sovetskiy Soyuz I Afganistan; Opyt Ekonomicheskogo Sotrudnichestva. Moskva, IZD-VO Vostochnoy Literatury, 1962.
102 P. Tables.
Bibliographical Footnotes.

VLASOV, M.I., gornyy inzh.; GOLOVIN, Yu.P., gornyy inzh.; BARYSHEV, V.M.

Drift mining using the method of sectionalized deep hole blasting. Gor.zhur. no.7:39-40 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Rudnik Temir-Tau Kemerovskoy oblasti (for Vlasov).
2. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti, Stalinsk (for Golovin, Baryshev).
(Mining engineering)

88716

12 2000

S/127/60/000/007/004/011
B012/B052

AUTHORS: Vlasov, M. I., Mining Engineer, Golovin, Yu. P., Mining Engineer, and Baryshev, V. M., Mining Engineer

TITLE: Sinking of horizontal workings by blowing-up deep boreholes section by section

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, no. 7, 1960, 39-40

TEXT: In the mines of Gornaya Shoriya, horizontal workings with small holes are advanced by applying cone and line cut. In the Temir-Tau Mine, annually 8420 m are advanced. The monthly average lies between 25 and 30 m. Very economical data were attained by blowing up deep boreholes for advancing upsets. Experience gained in advancing horizontal workings was applied to experiments. The main parameters of drilling and blasting work were determined. From June to September, 1959, three horizontal workings with a total length of 80 m were advanced by deep boreholes. The hardness of the rock was 16-18, and that of ore 15-16 according to Protod'yakonov. Fig. 1 shows the scheme of the charge in various sections of boreholes, Fig. 2 gives the sequence of explosions in the boreholes. The optimum depth

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Sinking of horizontal workings ...

of boreholes was found to be between 12 and 20 m; thus, the deviations were reduced to a minimum of 20 cm, and the drilling speed was not reduced. The experiments showed that the most economical method is that of advancing workings with cross sections between 4 and 6 m^2 by six boreholes (Fig. 2) two of which are cut holes. One of the difficulties in this system is the heavy air blow in the passage. The method of advancing horizontal workings by blowing up deep boreholes section by section is recommended for solid, viscous, and little cracked rock. The above method leads to a 2.5 to 3-fold increase in the rate of advance (as compared to the usual one), a cost reduction of 20-30%/m, higher safety, and improved working conditions. Drill rig БА-100 (BA-100) is unsuited. A drill rig of 60-80 kg is recommended for depths between 15 and 20 m, and a borehole of 60-75 mm in diameter. There are 3 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

ASSOCIATION: Rudnik Temir-Tau, Kemerovskoy obl. (Temir-Tau Mine of the Kemerovskaya oblast') Vlasov, M. I.; VostNII, Stalinsk (Eastern Scientific Research Institute for Industrial Safety in the Mining Industry, Stalinsk) Golovin, Yu. P., and Baryshev, V. M.

88716

Sinking of horizontal workings ...

S/127/60/000/007/004/011
B012/B052

Legend to Fig. 1: Scheme of the charge of a borehole section: 1) stemming, 2) cord, 3) ammonite No. 6, 4) fuse cord, 5) detonator

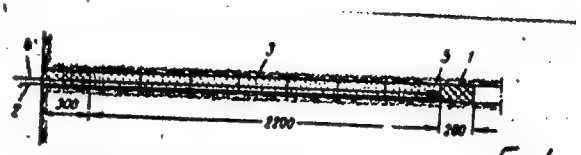


Fig. 1

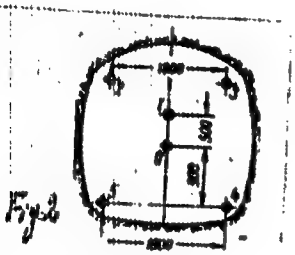


Fig. 2

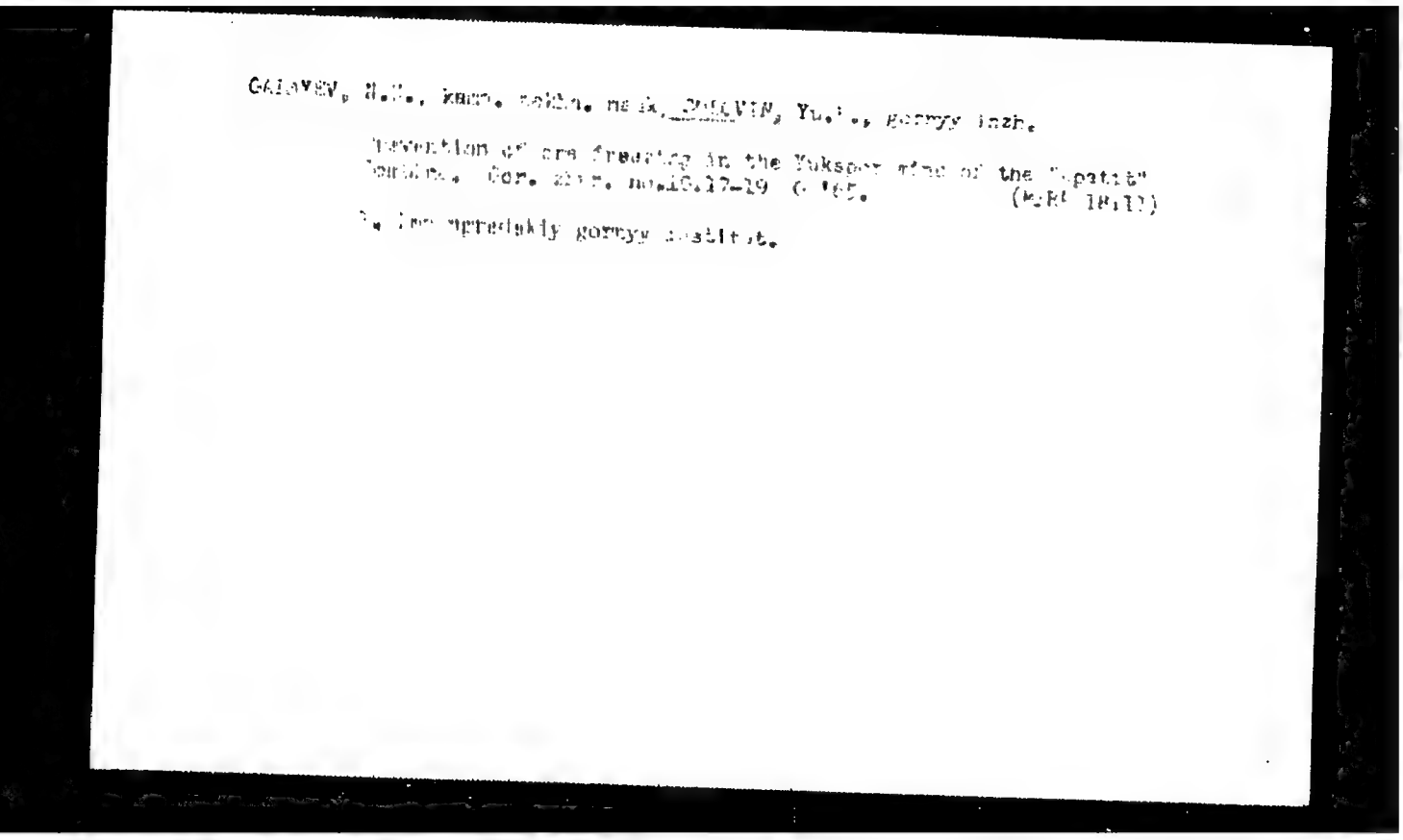
Legend to Fig. 2: Scheme of the distribution of boreholes

Card 3/3

VINOGRADOV, V.S., inzh.; AL'TSHULER, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLYAKOV, V.G., inzh.; KUROCHKIN, A.N., inzh.; KARMAZIN, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; ZAIKIN, S.A., inzh.; OSTROVSKIY, G.P., inzh.[deceased]; NAUMENKO, P.I., inzh.; BOBRUSHKIN, L.G., inzh.; RUSTAMOV, I.I., inzh.; SHIFRIN, I.I., inzh.; GOLOVANOV, G.A., inzh.; KRASOVSKIY, L.A., inzh.; TSIMBALENKO, L.N., inzh.; RAVIKOVICH, I.M., inzh.; BAZILEVICH, S.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; ZORIN, I.P., inzh.; ZUBAREV, S.N., inzh.; TIKHOVIDOV, A.F., inzh.; SHITOV, I.S., inzh.; GAMAYUROV, A.I., inzh.; KUSEMBAYEV, Kh.N., inzh.; DEKHTYAREV, S.I., inzh.; VORONOV, I.S., inzh.; BURMIN, G.M., inzh.; BARYSHEV, V.M., inzh.; GOLOVIN, Yu.P., inzh.; MARCHENKO, K.F., inzh.; RYCHKOV, L.F., inzh.; NESTERENKO, A.M., inzh.; KABANOV, V.F., inzh.; PATRIKEYEV, N.N., inzh.[deceased]; ROSSMIT', A.F., inzh.; SOSEDOV, O.O., inzh.; POKROVSKIY, M.A., inzh., retsenzent: POLOTSK, S.M., red.; GOL'DIN, Ya.A., glav. red.; GOLUBYATNIKOVA, G.S., red. izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Iron mining and ore dressing industry] Zhelezorudnaia promyshlennost'. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 439 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut informatsii chernoy metallurgii. (Iron mines and mining) (Ore dressing)



GALAYEV, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, [illegible], Yu.I., gornyy inzh.

Prevention of ore freezing in the Yuksporr mine of the "Apatit" combine. Gor. zhur. no.10:17-19 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy gornyy institut.

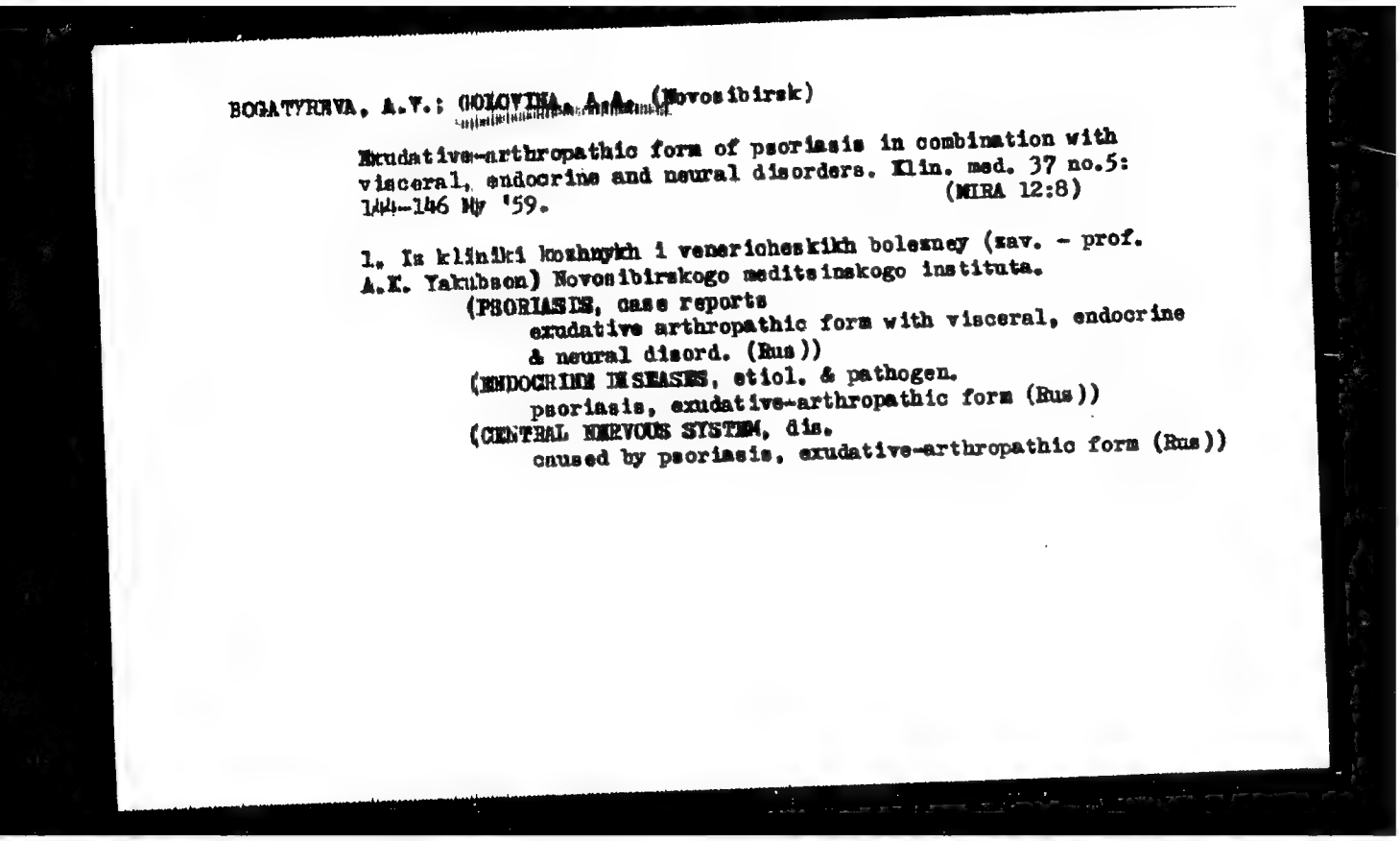
GOLOVINA, A.; DZHURUTANOVA, G.

Business decisions. Mast. ugl. 7 no. 5:10 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Mine management)

GOLOVINA, A.A.

Materials on pathoanatomy and pathogenesis of dysentery in children. Pediatriia no.4:47-52 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. V.M.Konstantinov) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. G.D. Zeleaskiy)
(DYSENTERY)



BOGATYRENVA, A.V.; GOLOVINA, A.A. (Novosibirsk)

Exudative-arthropathic form of psoriasis in combination with visceral, endocrine and neural disorders. Klin. med. 37 no.5: 144-146 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.K. Yakubson) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PSORIASIS, case reports
exudative arthropathic form with visceral, endocrine & neural disord. (Rus))
(ENDOCRINE DISEASES, etiol. & pathogen.
psoriasis, exudative-arthropathic form (Rus))
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, dis.
caused by psoriasis, exudative-arthropathic form (Rus))

GOLOVINA, A. A., assistent; PRILENSKIY, Yu. F., assistent

Pathomorphological changes in the brain in acrichine "psychosis" in animals. Trudy Novosib. gos. med. inst. 37:125-134 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. prof. V. M. Konstantinov) Novosibirskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Golovina).

(PSYCHOSES) (QUINACRINE--TOXICOLOGY)
(BRAIN--DISEASES)

KHMYUNINA, G.I.; GOLOVINA, A.A. (Novosibirsk)

On Marfan's syndrome. Klin.med. 39 no.4:55-60 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. G.D. Zalesskiy) i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. B.M. Konstantinov) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. G.D. Zalesskiy).

(ARACHNODACTYLY)

USSR/Virology. Viruses of Man and Animals E

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57379

Author : Strigin V. A., Bychkova V. M., Veselova A. F., Golovina A. F., Zaynutdinova L. Kh., Lagno N. M., Lesnik Z. T., Prutkovskaya N. T., Sudakova F. S.

Inst : Ufa Scientific-Research Institute of Vaccines and Sera/

Title : Experimental Study of the Epidemiological Effectiveness of Antiinfluenza Vaccination

Orig Pub : Tr. Ufimsk. n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1957, vyp. 4, 205-209

Abstract : Five thousand nine hundred twenty-three persons were vaccinated with dry live vaccine ("SK") of the Moscow Scientific-Research Institute of Vaccines and Sera imeni Mechnikov (4559 in the non-vaccinated group). The vaccine lowered disease

Card 1/2

BYKOV, B.A.; GOLOVINA, A.G.

Methods of determining the productivity of desert undershrub pastures. Bot. zhur. 50 no.1:85-89 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut botaniki AN Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata.

GOLOVINA, A.I.

Using Barlyk-Arasan mineral water. Vop.kur.,fizioter. i lech. fiz.kul't. 23 no.5:462-463 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1.Iz oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.I. Filippova) i kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii Semipalatinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - dotsent V.A. Sobolev).
(BARLYK-ARASAN--MINERAL WATERS)

GOLOVINA, A. I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Physiologo-hygienic grounds for the standardization of a temperature-humidity systems in gymnasia and sport halls." Rostov-na-Don, 1960. 22 pp; (Rostov State Medical Inst); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 18-60, 156)

ZHIGAR, L.P.; GOLOVINA, A.M.

Standardization of the structural elements of medical instruments. Med. prom. 15 no.6:12-14 Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov.
(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

Golovina, A.P.

ALIMARIN, I.P.; GOLOVINA, A.P.; GIBALO, I.M.

Absorption spectra of complexons of certain metals. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. mat. mekh., astron., fiz., khim. 11 no.2:135-138 '56. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Metals--Spectra) (Complex compounds)

GOLOVINA, A. P., BELYAVSKAYA, T. A., and PRZHEVAL'SKIY, Ye. S.

"Determination of Small Quantities of Beryllium by Means of Hydroxyquinones" by Ye. S. Przheval'skiy (deceased), T. A. Belyavskaya, and A. P. Golovina, Chair of Analytical Chemistry, Moscow State University, Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Vol 11, No 1, Jan-Feb 57, pp 191-196

According to the article, colorimetric methods for the determination of beryllium with the aid of quinizarin, naphthazarin, 5,8-dichloroquinizarin, 1-amino-4-hydroxyanthraquinone, and 1,4,5,8-tetrahydroxyanthraquinone have been developed. Fluorescence methods for the determination of beryllium are proposed by the authors. It has been established that colorimetric and fluorescence methods for the determination of beryllium can be applied in the presence of aluminum, if the latter has been made to react with the sequestering agent Trilon B, so that a complex compound is formed.

Sum 1258

GOLOVINA, A.P.; ALIMARIN, I.P.

Using 8-oxyquinoline derivatives for the determination of some elements. Report No.1. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.mat., mekh., astron., fiz., khim. 12 no.3:211-216 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1.Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Gallium) (Colorimetry) (Quinoline)

GOLOVINA, A.P., KIMARIN, I.P., KUZNETSOV, D.I.

Uses of 8-oxyquinoline derivatives for determination of various elements. Report No. 2: Spectrophotometric determination of cobalt by quinoline-5, 8-dioxime. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. mat., mekh., astron. fiz. khim., 12 no.5:187-191 '57. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Cobalt) (Spectrophotometry) (Quinoline)

AUTHORS: Przheval'skiy, Ye.S. (Deceased). SOV/55-58-1-22/33
Golovina, A.P., and Nikolayeva, Ye. K

TITLE: Colorimetric Determination of Thorium and Uranium With Potassium Iodate (Kolorimetricheskoye opredeleniye toriya i urana yodatom kaliya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh i yestestvennykh nauk, 1958, Nr 1, pp 171-175 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the proposed colorimetric determination, thorium and uranium as iodates are precipitated, solved, and by potassium iodide they are regenerated to free iodine. The iodine arising during the regeneration is extracted by chloroform; the appearing colored solutions are colorimetrized.
There are 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 1 American, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair of Analytic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1957

Card 1/1

5(2)

AUTHORS: Alimarin,I.P., Golovina,A.P. SOV/55-58-2-27/35
Kuteynikov,A.F., Stepanov,N.F.

TITLE: Investigation of the Absorption Spectra of the Combinations of Some Elements With Quercetin. 1. Determination of Thorium in Monazite-Sand (Izucheniye spektrov svetopogloshcheniya soyedineniy nekotorykh elementov s kvertsetinom. 1.Opredeleniye toriya v monatsitovom peske)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta.Seriy matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958,Nr 2,pp 203-206 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the absorption spectra of quercetin with Th, Zr, Ti, U(VI), Ce(III), Fe(III),Ga, La, Al, Be, Cu(II), Sn(IV). They propose a new photometric method for the proof of thorium in monazite - sand with quercetin. A former paper of A.L. Davydov and V.S. Devekki [Ref 11] is used. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 14 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 3 American, 3 German, and 2 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair of Analytic Chemistry)
SUBMITTED: May 29,1957

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Golovina, A. P., Alimarin, I. P., Stepanov, L. S.

TITLE: Use of Oxyflavones in Analytical Chemistry (Primeneniye oksiflavonov v analiticheskoy khimii) Photometrical Determination of Titanium by Means of Quercetine (Fotometricheskoye opredeleniye titana kvertsetinom)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 285-289 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The flavones belong to the γ-benzopyrone-derivatives. Their oxyderivatives (oxyflavones) form a large group of natural dyes which are found in plants mostly as glucosides. Quercetine, morin, fisetin, and luteolin are mostly found in nature (Refs 1-5). Synthetic oxyflavones are rarely used because their synthesis is rather complicated (methods: Refs 9-12). Some properties and constants of the oxyflavones are given. They are white up to yellow crystalline substances which in the course of time oxidize in the air and become brown. Morin and quercetine are described more in detail. In the present paper the authors describe the results obtained by the experimental investigation of quercetine as analytical reagent. Table 1 shows these results.

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307/156-58-2-20/48

Use of Oxyflavones in Analytical Chemistry. Photometrical Determination of Titanium by Means of Quercetine

The dyeing of quercetine with single elements both in ultraviolet and visible light can be seen from this. Tetravalent titanium forms an intensely brown-red compound with it which can be used for the photometric determination of this element. Figure 1 shows that the maximum of light absorption of this compound is at 425 mμ. Titanium is, however, m[illegible] properly determined at 440 to 450 mμ, where practically no absorption by the reagent itself takes place. The influence exercised by the pH-value of the medium on the dyeing-intensity was investigated in glycolic- and acetate-buffer solutions. It follows from figure 2 that the optic density of the solution preserves a rather constant value within the range of pH 3.3 to 6.0. The complex begins to decolorize at pH< 3.3. The dyeing vanishes almost completely at pH< 1.0. At pH >[illegible] the optic density increases rapidly since the solution converts from a real one into a colloidal one. At pH = 9.0, a red-brown deposit precipitates. The solutions can be stabilized by addition of 20 volume-% of methanol, ethanol, or acetone. The increase in temperature does not influence the dyeing-intensity. The optic density is maintained for 4 to 6 hours. Beer's l[illegible] applies to titanium the

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Use of Oxyflavones in Analytical Chemistry. Photometrical Determination of Titanium by Means of Quercetine

range of concentration of from 0.5 to 1.0 g/ml with the dyed solutions (Fig 3). Figure 4 shows that the position of the climaxes is independent of the length of the wave if a measurement is carried out according to the method of isomolar series. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 45 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Chair of Analytical Chemistry of Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: December 6, 1957

5 (2) SOV/55-58-6-13/31

AUTHORS: Przhoval'skiy, Ye. S. (Deceased), Golovina, A. P., Kuteynikov, A. F.

TITLE: Colorimetric Determination of Thorium by Using Some Azo-compounds (Kolorimetricheskoye opredeleniye toriya s primeneniyem nekotorykh azosoyedineniy)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 6, pp 99-104 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present investigation was carried out already in 1950; additional investigations of "arsenazo" as a reagent to thorium were carried out in 1955-56. The following organic azo-compounds were used for these investigations: benzene-4-sulphonic acid-<-1-azo-5>-8-oxyquinoline (sulphophenazoxine) (I), benzene-2-arsonic acid-<-1-azo-1>-2-oxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonic acid (thoron) (II), benzene-2-arsonic acid-<-1-azo-2>-4,5-dioxynaphthalene-2,7-disulphonic acid (arsenazo) (III). For the investigations solutions of the reagents in ethyl alcohol (I) and in water (II) and (III) and a solution of thorium nitrate with 0.44 mg Th/ml were used. The optical density of the colored thorium solutions (I) and (II) was

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determined by means of the photometer FM and the thorium content of solution (III) by means of the spectrophotometer SF-4. (I) precipitates Th as a brown precipitate which dissolves in lyes with an orange-yellow color. The intensity of this coloring is proportional to the quantity of thorium in the solution. The determination method developed herefrom is briefly described. The reagent (II), which was first used by Kuznetsov (Ref 3) for a qualitative determination of thorium, gives a coloring together with thorium in a solution containing hydrochloric acid or nitric acid (pH=1), which may be used for the colorimetric determination of Th. It was shown that with an increasing concentration of the reagent in the volume of the solution and with a decrease of the solution volume, quantities of a thousandth part of mg Th in the solution can be colorimetrically determined (Table 1). The determination of thorium is possible also in the presence of large quantities of uranium, cerium and lanthanum (Tables 2-4). The method with thoron has already been worked out by several authors (Refs 3, 4, 5). Arsenazo (III) gives a coloring with many elements (Table 5). Metal compounds with (III) are

Colorimetric Determination of Thorium by Using Some Azo-compounds SOV/55-58-6-13/31

formed at various pH-values. The most interesting compound is formed by Th, which forms in an acid medium, so that it is possible to determine it besides the rare earths and uranium (VI). The method with arsenazo offers the advantage over other methods that the absorption maximum between solution and complex is shifted by 75 mμ as against only 40 mμ . Besides, the sensitivity of the reaction (III) with Th is greater than that of (II) with Th. There are 4 figures, 6 tables, and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair for Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: June 10,1958

Card 3/3

SOV/137-59-1-2197

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 289 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Alimarin, I. P., Przheval'skiy, Ye. S., Puzdrenkova, I. V., Golovina, A. P.

TITLE: Study of the Absorption Spectra of Oxyquinolinates of Some Rare Elements (Izucheniye spektrov pogloshcheniya oksikhinolinatov nekotorykh redkikh elementov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Komis. po analit. khimii AN SSSR, 1958, Vol 8 (11), pp 152-160

ABSTRACT: The authors examined the relationship between the oxyquinolinates (I) of Ce^{3+}, Ce^{4+}, Ti^{4+}, Zr^{4+}, Th^{4+}, and Ta^{5+} and organic solvents. 1 mg/cc solutions of the metals were used for this work. It was established that I of metal are extractable with chloroform (II) at various pH; thus, Ti I is extracted at 1.5-2.5; Ce^{4+} I at 9.9-10.6; Zr I, Th I, and U I at 4.6; Nb I at 6-9; and Ta I at 6-7 pH. Maximum light absorptions of I of metals are the following (in mμ): Zr 393, Th and Ce^{3+} 383, Ti 385-400, Nb 385-389, Ta 388, and Ce^{4+} 495. A method was developed for absorptiometric determination of Ce I in the presence of Th, La, Nd, Pr, and Ti. It was established

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Study of the Absorption Spectra of Oxyquinolinates of Some Rare Elements

that the organic solvents can be arranged into the following sequence according to the intensity of the color of Ce I dissolved in them: CCl_4 < C_6H_6 < $C_2H_2Cl_2$ < < $CHCl_3$. The acid solution of Ce salt (20 - 300 γ Ce in 10 cc) is placed in a separating funnel, 1 cc of 1% alcoholic oxine solution and 2-3 drops of phenolphthalein are added, it is alkalized with concentrated NH_4OH to a pink color, and 1-1.5 cc excess of 5% NH_4OH is added (pH of the solution is 9.9-10.6). Ce I formed is removed by a double extraction with 5 cc II each. Extraction time is 5 min. The absorptiometric determination is performed at 495 mμ. The sensitivity is 1 γ/cc Ce. The solutions follow the Bouguer-Lambert-Beer law in the concentration range of 20-300 γ Ce. Sodium-versenate solution is added in the presence of Ti. The completeness of extraction was verified with the aid of Ce^{141} [C^{141} in Russian text. Trans.Note] radioactive isotope.

Z. G.

PRZHEVAL'SKIY, Ye.S.[deceased]; GOLOVINA, A.P.; NIKOLAYEVA, Ye.R.

Colorimetric determination of thorium and uranium by means of potassium iodate. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.mat.,mekh.,astron.,fiz.,khim. 13 no.1:171-175 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gos. universiteta.
(Thorium--Analysis) (Uranium--Analysis) (Potassium iodate)

ALIMARIN, I.P.; GOLOVINA, A.P.; KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.; STEPANOV, N.F.

Investigation of the light absorption spectra of compounds of various elements with quercetin. Part 1: Determination of thorium in monazite sand. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.mat.,mekh.,astron., fiz.,khim. 13 no.2:203-206 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Quercetin) (Thorium--Analysis) (Monazite)

ALIMARIN, I.P.; GOLOVINA, A.P.; PUZDRIMKOVA, I.V.

Studying absorption spectra of hydroxyquinolates of some rare elements. Part 2: Photometric determination of titanium. Vest Mosk. un. Ser. mat., mekh. astron., fiz., khim. 14 no.2:185-188 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosuniversiteta.
(Titanium--Analysis) (Rare earth compounds)

S/032/60/026/06/10/044
B010/B126

5.5300

AUTHORS: Alimarin, I. P., Golovina, A. P., Torgov, V. G.

TITLE: Photometric Determination of Gallium and Indium With Quercetin

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 6, pp. 709 - 711

TEXT: A photometric determination of gallium and indium is described, wherein quercetin is used instead of morin. Both elements give a precipitation with the reagent in a weak medium, which is of strong yellow color in water-alcohol solution, and fluoresce yellow-green in ultraviolet light. Examinations with a ФЭК-52 (FEK-52) photoelectrocolorimeter at 455 mμ showed that the intensive color is reached at pH = 4 for gallium, and at pH = 5 for indium. The stability of the color depends on the alcohol concentration, for example the solution must contain at least 20% methanol (or ethanol) with Ga, and 55% alcohol with In. Beer's Law is valid for colored solutions at concentrations of from 2.5 to 20γ Ga and from 10 to 100γ In. The sensitivity of the reaction is 0.005γ/cm^3 for Ga

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Photometric Determination of Gallium and Indium With Quercetin

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and 0.01 γ/cm^3 for In. Aluminum, like the fluoride-, oxalate-, citrate-, and tartrate-ions disturb the determination. In ratios of Ga : Zn ≈ 1 : 50, Ga : Cd ≈ 1 : 30, In : Zn = 1 : 10 and In : Cd = 1 : 10, zinc and cadmium do not disturb the determination (Table, results of analyses). The composition of the complex compounds of gallium and indium with quercetin corresponds to a ratio of 1 : 1 metal : quercetin. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 2 Soviet, 1 British, and 1 Rumanian.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 2/2

22332
S/189/61/000/003/002/002
D224/D302

55300 1209, 1273, 1160

AUTHORS: Golovina, A.P., Alimarin, I.P. and Tenyakova, L.A.

TITLE: Fluorometric determination of zirconium in the presence of titanium by quercetin

PERIODICAL: Moskva. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II. Khimiya, 16 no. 3, 1961, 60-62

TEXT: The authors describe a fluorometric-chromatographic method for determining zirconium in the presence of titanium by quercetin. The procedure is a further continuation of the process described by M.A. Konstantinova-Shlezinger (Ref. 1: Referativnyy sbornik po lyuminestsentnomu analizu (Symposium of References on Luminescent Analysis) vyp. 1, AN SSSR, 1951), in which fluorescent reactions are employed in conjunction with the preliminary chromatographic separation of cations on paper; this enables such elements as Ga and Al, Ti and Zr, Be and Al, Ta and Nb, etc. to be separated and determined. As I.P. Alimarin, A.P. Golovina and N.F. Stepanov (Ref. 2: Nauchn. dokl.

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